

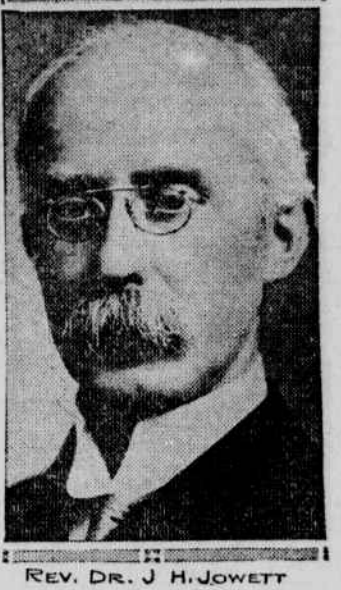
DR. JOWETT ON LLOYD GEORGE

Famous Divine, Who Is Well Known to New Yorkers, Describes the Former Premier, at Present Out of Office.

SEES TRIUMPH

By REV. JOHN HENRY JOWETT, M. A., D. D., Minister of Westminster Chapel, London, and formerly Minister of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City.

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REV. DR. J. H. JOWETT

LLOYD GEORGE is out of office. The Coalition Government is at an end. It has fallen to pieces like a house which was built of untempered mortar, and this same untempered mortar suggests the secret cause of its collapse.

The Government had no fundamental affinities. It had no consistency; it had no unifying principles and it had no vital kinships. Its members were yoked together but did not form a team. They pulled toward diverse ends. To mix together Lloyd George and the Tory party was to mix incongruous elements. They were as liquids in the same bottle, but like oil and water they occupied different strata even when housed together. They had contact but no communion.

Think of the Tory party. Toryism always has been aristocratic and exclusive. It has been the custodian of venerable custom and tradition. It has been the sleepy guardian of the Established Church. It has defended the national universities as its own private preserves and they were only opened to wider freedom when the Tories were broken down from the outside. Its powers have been bound up in the great landed estates and it has sought to control our agricultural life and interests. These three things—church, universities and land—have shaped the Conservatives' convictions and policies for many generations.

Now think of Lloyd George. He has no connection with any of these three. He is not a state churchman. He is a Baptist—not just labeled as such, but one by conviction. His non-conformity is almost an aggressive thing. He has never tried to hide it. Second, he has never entered the precincts of a university. No college has ever had a student of his name. He has no connection with the public right of way. This sort of thing has consistently been his only relationship to land. He has been the champion of the people's rights and the jealous antagonist of the land owner and squire.

Discordant Elements Found Harmony Out of Question

Well, how is it going to mix this man with that sort of Toryism? How are you going to wed this man with Toryism and what sort of married life will it be if the contract is signed? It is a marriage of incompatibility and it is because they do not "fit" one another. There has been nothing but discomfort for the last six years. They were certainly married and became the coalition, but ever since the wedding day the Tory party has had its eye on a divorce. Lloyd George has been the most uncomfortable of partners and I have no doubt he has found his partner equally uncomfortable. That is the reason why we wedded him has ended.

Lloyd George is nothing if not democratic. Democracy is in his blood and bones. He was born in the ranks. All his sympathies are with the people. He has a great humor. It is one of his choicest gifts and explains much of his influence. There is nothing close or closed about him. He has little or no reserve. All his doors are open or open at the slightest tap. It always seems as though he was waiting for you as you came up the road. You call upon him casually, but you never appear to take him by surprise. You never find him unprepared. In this he is more American than British. He is what Americans call a good mixer. What strange companies you find at his table. Those breakfast meetings at No. 10 Downing street. His guests formed the strangest assortment with seemingly little that was common among them, but they were always drawn into fellowship by the magnetic power of his host.

A little while ago my friend W. R. Moody of Northfields, was staying with me and expressed a strong desire to meet Lloyd George. It was not difficult to arrange an interview. Moody had not been with him two minutes when Lloyd George said: "I am not quite old enough to remember your father, but his hymns were coming into Wales when I was a boy and I used to sing them."

He then recalled two or three of the hymns. There is no need to say that he already had entered my friend's life by the front door, and they had a most enjoyable time together.

It is in his way with every one. He is geniality incarnate. His smile is worth far more than fine gold, for it is not a mere courteous smile, the chilly and conventional sort, like moonlight shimmering on a cold wet shore. His smile is full of warmth, and it wins his audience before he begins to speak.

One of his most extraordinary gifts is the keen, swift power of getting at the heart of a thing. He does not get there by reasoning, but by his soft, fine, native intuition. He is not brilliant in logical process; he doesn't go

to his ends afoot, but on wings. Nay, he is swifter even than that. He pierces directly to the center of a problem, disregarding the mass of detail that may be piled up round about him.

One of my friends, a prominent banker and one of the financial magnates Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer, called into consultation when he broke out in 1914, told me that it was almost magical how the little Welsh solicitor got at the source of the intricate financial problems confronting them. Another of my friends, consulted about matters concerned with armaments, had the same story to tell of his almost miraculous ability in getting at things at which other men only arrived after an apprenticeship and experience of many years. Lloyd George would be at his goal while the others were on their way.

His oratory is a superb gift, and in England we have nothing else like it. Compare it with Aquinas's. Aquinas's style is ponderous. He never uses simple Saxon words if he can find a long Latin equivalent—great words follow one another like a line of heavily laden trucks. He scorns emotion and therefore all his speeches are dead cold. He has little or no humor. His speeches are not lit by simple arguments, which, like the street lamp, sends its light far up the road. Aquinas's oratory is laborious. Its movement is like that of a traction engine, while Lloyd George's speeches have all the light, graceful movement of the speediest of motor cars.

Curzon's oratory is classical, stately, formal. It always appears framed for ceremonial occasions. It never wears a lounge suit, but is always clothed in purple and fine linen.

Churchill's speeches are most carefully prepared and are always written out word for word. The memory of them is of something rigid. There is a lack of spontaneity. There is always something mechanical that stands between him and his audience.

Sir John Simon's oratory is that of a barrister arguing a case, not the ardent appeal of a prophet pleading some mighty cause. Lloyd George's oratory is alive. It is vital in every fiber. He told me some time ago that in his first twenty years of public life he wrote all his speeches, but that since then he has always spoken from notes, relying on the discipline of those early years. He moves easily, using many and varied vehicles to express himself. His humor develops like a bubbling spring. His metaphors are extraordinarily varied. They have a suddenness and spontaneity which I think sometimes surprise the speaker himself. And how they brighten things! How memorable some of them are. Let me give an instance:

Lord Hugh Cecil had charged Lloyd George with despoiling the coffers of the State church. Lloyd George, recalling in what condition the Cecil peerage had been, hurled back this retort: "The noble lord's hands are dripping with the fat of sacrilege." Every one who has heard of this speech has forgotten, but those "hands" remain fresh in every one's memory.

There are perils in this sort of speaking and Lloyd George has not altogether escaped them. Sometimes he drops into dangerous colloquialisms, sometimes into something lower and less refined. Occasionally his smiles are gathered from fields where he has trodden and they leave his audience interested but unimpaired.

Some years ago he made a speech in Lincolnshire and since then the word "linchhouse" has made its way into the English vocabulary to express tainted speech or similar expressions which are unsavory. But these instances have been infrequent and can be counted on the fingers of one hand. On the whole, his speeches have been large, lofty, varied, full of light and color, arresting and convincing.

Cannot Be Driven From Public Career

What is he going to do now? One thing is certain and that is that what happened at the Carlton Club will not drive him from his influential place in English public life. He is not so easily crushed, and he scarcely knows the meaning of depression. He flourishes in adversity; he rises refreshed when he hears a threat, and he is never happier than when engaged in a hazardous fight.

Mrs. Lloyd George said truly: "Whatever happens, my husband is quite ready. He loves to fight; his spirits go up and his health improves." A man of such disposition cannot be destroyed. He cannot fail to rise again.

He'll fight as a Liberal and he'll give free play to his Liberal instincts. He was born a man in bonds, but he has dropped his shackles. Now he's free. My own conviction is that he will soon take the leadership of a united Liberal party and will again come into power with comrades around him, congenial to his spirit, and will carry out some great program of economic and industrial reform and seek such international relationships as may promote fraternity among mankind.

THE NEW YORK HERALD prints here-with the fourth of a series of articles by head masters of preparatory schools dealing with the problem of educating the modern boy. Other articles on the same subject will be printed in the Sunday Herald in the near future.

By A HEAD MASTER.

THE time has come, I think it will be admitted, when the teachers in charge of secondary education should take some notice of the open and covert criticism of preparatory schools which is pretty frequently made nowadays. Not that the bold or concealed attacks say anything new, for they don't, but there are plenty of people, as every head master of a "prep" school knows by the letters he receives, who wonder why we do not reply to them.

Before I collect my thoughts to make such a reply, although they are on the tip of the tongue, permit me to explain why I do not frankly affix my name to it. I would not ask for anonymity if it were actually the system or my conduct of it that needed defense; in that case I should immediately demand my day in court. The system is not the perfect, human things are not expected to be, and a head master has many problems not all of which he solves wisely. But the outstanding obstacle to a complete success of a school—private, public, secondary, collegiate—is not the curriculum, not the system; it is nothing inherent in the idea, but it is the attitude of the method. Without intending to obstruct a method of education, indeed they would indignantly deny that they had ever done so, nevertheless many of them do so by example and precept. No school of my kind gets a boy until he is at least 12 years old, and then it does not have him the year round; in vacation time he falls once more entirely under the tutelage of his father. It must not be forgotten that the years from 6 to 12 are plastic years and in them a bent has been given which sometimes cannot be corrected, or is painfully corrected.

Time for "Prep" Teacher To Talk Out in Meeting

Already it will be seen that I cannot discuss this question without talking right out in meeting, saying things which, true as they are, could not be sufficiently veiled by diplomatic language without giving a good many "taciturn" offenses, as if I were deliberately insulting them. I know that "smart" readers who always detect an ulterior motive will say that it would not be "good business" for a head master to offend his patrons by language plain enough to hurt. Readers of this smartness do not realize that long waiting lists frame an answer to them and render any headmaster of a well known school practically independent. But in another and higher sense it is not "good business" to hurt our patrons' feelings. We are always trying to get them to help us with the boys. We need their help and we get it by molasses and not by vinegar.

That is why I do not sign my name to this article. But I affirm that face to face with any father I have ever met I would say to him all that I shall write here. Subtly intertwined with this frequent criticism is the remark often made in a belittling sense: "Oh, that 'prep' school! it caters only to the sons of rich men."

To this I reply: "If we do educate and train rich men's sons to be honorable members of society, cultivating in them simple tastes and a standard by which they can correctly judge life and their fellows, then we perform a great and even a wonderful task. I know of no school of which I have heard that has done this better than the 'prep' schools. The poor little rich boy! Often by force of conditions neither his father nor his mother can take his training

in hand. The teacher can and does not a knowledge of the world—it is not a knowledge, but taught instead their own importance, class privilege, and then indeed ought it to be attacked and closed. But I ask for any testimony of the existence of such a school in this country. Boys do come to my school who are well high disqualified because of what they have imbibed at home, through servants and sympathizers. They find they are a little better than the herd because they have fed more delicately and have been permitted by their parents to dominate instead of learning to obey. These boys soon find their level in our true democracy and discard as worthless appendages the snob and the sycophant. The head master who knows his duty and fulfills it had a boy in his school for a year continuously, false ideas of what was due to him because of his father's position and money would be knocked out of his head in that period of time. But there are the long vacations when the snob and the sycophant are uncanceled and brought to heel by the parents and brought to heel again on returning to school.

Some Fathers Add Greatly To Head Master's Problem

I need no more evidence than has been furnished by my own ears to prove that fathers frequently add to our labors in this direction. Only last September as a father was bidding good-by to his son I heard him say: "Now, my dear son, never forget who you are." At once I asked the leavetaking parent for an explanation of these words, which might have been as innocuous as the advice of the good Polonius to Laertes. I had a misgiving that they were not wise, and what that father said showed I was right. "I want my son to remember that I am so and so and that his mother is a daughter of so and so. If he does he won't make friends here of boys who are in our rank in life."

Right then and there I had to declare myself. The boys in my school, I informed him, were in almost every instance ignorant of distinctions of that kind and I wished them to continue to be so. We were, in fact, and we prided ourselves on the fact, a democratic community where conduct and scholarship were the only standards for judging anybody. We did not countenance cliques formed by family pride or purse pride. I think the father who deserved this rebuke felt foolish.

A still more stupid father delivered the following homily to his son in my presence, but as it was too intimate I could not prescribe an antidote. Said he: "Now you listen to me, and it's the last time I'll speak to you about your studies. I have sent you to the best schools ever since you were six years old and you've never made me proud of your marks. I'm getting sick of spending money on your education, and if you don't do well here I'll spend any more. I told your mother this was your last chance."

As I said at the beginning, a "prep" school under even the best of head masters is not perfect, it's a human institution, but it does not deserve to have stones put in its way by the father of a boy whom it wishes to help.

Criticism of the school may be justified, and it may be helpful. It is not nearly so much needed as criticism of the fathers who sustain it. Improve them, show them what the school can do and what it can't do, and the school's task would be almost infinitely lightened.

In our wish to improve our school some fathers are a drag upon us. That boy who had made poor progress in other schools needed encouragement not a warning. Before we could begin to do him good we had to try to make him forget his father's words. Why should that have been added to our labor? It is a father's business to be helpful, not harmful.

Especially is the problem of the backward student made severe for us by the often wrong attitude of the father towards him. The parent who is in a different way from the cruel method just described; he can and often does take the side of the boy against us and encourages him in his dislike of certain subjects.

"I don't want my boy educated along the usual rut," says this father who is so difficult to deal with. He doesn't know exactly what he means and he is saying nothing original when he says this. In fact, he utters a bromide. There must be curriculum of studies and our chief concern is to improve it. We don't ourselves like falling into ruts.

Good "Prep" School Is Willing To Cut With Tradition

But does the father understand what we tell him when we seek to individualize our boys while in the very act of taking them along the 'rut' as he terms it? If we say that as modern men we are willing to cut with tradition and join hands with modern methods of imparting knowledge a dazed look comes over his face and he begins to wonder if we are not the study of Caesar's Commentaries some times leaves a boy cold but that in teaching it we try to correlate other authors on the barbaric period of European history this father is not interested. Hastily, he interjects: "Oh, well, it's all up to you, anyway."

Then we know that he has been criticizing by rote and not by personal knowledge. It is a fact that I often hesitate to tell a father, for fear of his misunderstanding, what our methods are; how we seek to hold a lad's mind instead of letting it wander and when we find a lad with avidity of mind and a capacity of concentration we challenge him with hard tasks and share his triumph in their accomplishment, but it seems unwise to go so far into detail.

There should be a school for fathers. They should be taught on the subject "Levels of Intelligence" in order to get a clearer idea than they seem to possess of our problem. If they could see that there are fixed levels of mental capacity characterizing various groups of the boys in our school and that we aim to have "forward" classes as well as "backward" classes, but without specifying them, then the "advanced" parent might admit that we were keeping abreast of the times in the knowledge of science as applied to methods of teaching, that we had faith in the modern methods and courage to apply them.

Better than the home teaching by tutors, better than college training, I say that the boys who are in the right way to date private school have a chance to make the most of their possibilities. It all depends on how slavishly or how broadly the "prep" teachers treat the curriculum. There are not so many boys but that the capacity of each one can be measured and a great deal done by talks about things that are not in the lessons. This does not mean forcing the smart ones at the expense of the stupid boys nor does it mean retarding the eager student by holding him back. Either way is not democracy, but injustice. The true democratic education is designed to give equal opportunity to all, and in the process most out of their varying inherent mental capacity by means of suitable

A Head Master Declares Some Fathers Should Be Grounded on Levels of Intelligence in Order to Give Them an Idea of the Problem of the Preparatory School.

THE teacher can and does not a knowledge of the world—it is not a knowledge, but taught instead their own importance, class privilege, and then indeed ought it to be attacked and closed. But I ask for any testimony of the existence of such a school in this country. Boys do come to my school who are well high disqualified because of what they have imbibed at home, through servants and sympathizers. They find they are a little better than the herd because they have fed more delicately and have been permitted by their parents to dominate instead of learning to obey. These boys soon find their level in our true democracy and discard as worthless appendages the snob and the sycophant. The head master who knows his duty and fulfills it had a boy in his school for a year continuously, false ideas of what was due to him because of his father's position and money would be knocked out of his head in that period of time. But there are the long vacations when the snob and the sycophant are uncanceled and brought to heel by the parents and brought to heel again on returning to school.

My plea, therefore, must be made to rich men whose affairs are so engrossing that they can give no adequate time to the first years of their sons' education. They find when the boys have left preparatory school far behind them, when they are far along in the college course or have graduated from it, the fathers take up their belated task. Well for both fathers and sons if the head master and his assistants have done their duty by the youngsters, guided them to the deep truths of life, led them to the shrine of literature, and told them why they should worship there, prepared the boys, in a word, to educate themselves. For that is all "prep" school and college can do. But it's a great deal.

Refutes Charge That "Prep" Schools Are Aristocratic

Before leaving this phase of the subject I must say a few words more about the charge of 'aristocracy' in our preparatory schools. That they are privileged institutions of considerable exclusiveness is true, but this should not affix a stain upon them. The exclusiveness is due to the desire—a worthy one surely—to provide a fitting environment for a growing boy. It means to exclude from this environment boys whose moral nature has been warped, perhaps irrevocably, by the bad influences of companionship, evil association, vice, and more. In a larger sense and with more hope of success our private schools seek to do what wise parents do for their home boys, that is, keep them off the streets, choose playmates for them or try to look over the books they read and take every means known to a thoughtful mind to bring them up 'right.' The 'prep' school is founded on these ideals which should be the parents' ideals.

Believing, as I do, that this high purpose is understood by our people, and also believing that every American father would send his boy to a private school if he could afford the expense of it. Seidom, in fact, is the decision of fathers in favor of a 'prep' school based on snobbery. That may have made the fortune and reputation of schools in other lands; it has no weight in our America.

The open school takes a boy to make acquaintances of a higher social rank than his own, even if it is taken by some foolish parents as a reason for choosing a certain school in preference to rival schools, is rarely embraced by a boy in that school. Unless he has been infected by the folly of his parents, a boy who goes to a private school is often possible he chooses his intimates from other motives. Ask a teacher in any kind of school in America and he will tell you this is so.

An equally frequent criticism of private school is that its boys are not taught to encourage individual thinking, or to much individuality of any kind, but are urged to adopt conservative views of everything. Also that there is a lack of flexibility in the private schools' method of teaching. In the main, however, criticism, when it endeavors to be honest, finds fault with the environment of our boys. What these critics fail to perceive is the great fact that education is an environment. If a private school took advantage of its isolation and taught

the Board of Elections shall also determine whether the duty, occupation or business or such duties set forth in the application are sufficient to insure his absence on election day. If the election board finds that the applicant is a qualified voter and that his affidavit is sufficient it shall deliver to him or a member of his family or mail to him if so requested an absentee voter's ballot and an envelope therefor. Record of these absentee voters' ballots is to be kept by the election board.

The absentee voter shall mark this ballot in the same manner as voters at the polls mark their ballots. After marking the ballot he must mail it to the election board in an official envelope furnished by the board. The envelope must reach the Board of Elections not later than noon of the Friday before election day in order that his vote may be canvassed.

The official envelope furnished by the Board of Elections shall have printed on the outside "Official Ballot Absentee Voter for General Election November 7, 1922." It shall also contain blanks in which the voter shall write his name, residence, county, Assembly district if the county contains more than one, name of the city or town, ward and election district, to be signed by him. He must also subscribe to an absentee voter's oath which is printed on the official envelope, and the voter must deliver it for a notary public or other official authorized by law to administer an oath, who must administer this oath.

This oath contains an affidavit that he is a qualified voter and where, and that he will be unavoidably absent, that he has not been bribed or has not bribed any one else, that he has made no bet on the election, and that he has not been convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, or if convicted has been restored to all the rights of a citizen.

The vote of an absentee voter may be challenged on the ground that he is not a qualified voter of the election district or that he was within the county while the polls of the election district were open or that he was not qualified to cast an absentee voter's ballot. If the board by a majority vote sustains the objection the envelope shall not be opened but shall be returned unopened to the Board of Elections. If the majority does not sustain the objection the vote is to be received and counted.

THE reasons why New York within the last twenty-five years has grown to be the greatest of cities and the proofs that this has occurred have just been assembled by the Merchants Association for use in connection with the celebration this month of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding. These facts, gathered from authoritative sources, show conclusively that New York is greatest in point of population, volume of local business, banking and financial institutions, foreign commerce, port facilities, educational advantages, thrift of its citizens, industrial activity, magnitude of its municipal machinery, importance as a railroad terminal and in its ability to care for its visiting population.

The deposits in national and State banks and trust companies as of October 1, 1922, total \$2,800,252,400. In 1897 these deposits totaled \$272,434,360. The increase of \$2,527,818,040 shows that there is more than ten times as much money credited to depositors as there was twenty-five years ago.

During the last quarter of a century the total capital of the banks of New York was \$3,422,210, or considerably more than five times what it was in 1897. In twenty-five years the surplus of New York banks has increased from \$7,818,700 to \$45,581,400, or more than seven times what it was in 1897.

The total resources of this city's financial institutions under State and national control at this time amount to \$8,241,925,000. Twenty-five years ago the figure was \$226,615,500, nearly a tenfold increase since 1897. In 1897 deposits totaled \$272,434,360. The increase of \$2,527,818,040 shows that there is more than ten times as much money credited to depositors as there was twenty-five years ago.

NEW YORK'S CLAIM PROVED BY FIGURES

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ports have increased more than 300 per cent. The figures will confirm this statement. Imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, totaled \$438,602,350. In 1922 they were valued at \$1,365,484,694. In 1922 exports footed for \$1,691,679,967. In 1922 they were \$1,317,440,816.

To accommodate the shipping that brings enormous revenue to the United States Treasury it has been necessary since 1897 to make physical changes in the port by increasing the depth of the harbor channel from thirty to forty feet at low water, and to widen Ambrose Channel to 2,000 feet, shortening the distance from Sandy Hook to the upper bay by about three miles. This affords entrance to the largest vessels afloat. The pier for berthing the great ships now number 670.

Today there are nearly 38,000 manufacturing establishments in the city of New York with \$2,940,000,000 of capital, employing in round numbers 640,000 wage earners, who receive \$306,000,000 annually for their services in turning out products valued at \$5,309,000,000.

Statistics show that every day of last year the railroads brought to New York city 97,000 visitors who are clamorous for the latest improvements, and that the city limits but have regular occupations in the city.

Of peculiar interest is the fact that New York is the greatest convention city in the world. During the last year 604 conventions were held in this city, attended by 426,000 persons, who spent \$25,000,000 in making purchases for hotel accommodations, sightseeing and other amusements.

To take care of the great visiting population New York has 184 hotels with 70,000 rooms. These figures represent only the real hotels exclusive of the hundreds of "Bathes laus" hotels and the lower class of houses.

During the twenty-five years since 1897 the city of New York has spent a vast sum on public improvements, among which may be mentioned \$300,000,000 for subways, \$200,000,000 for additional water supply, \$50,000,000 for new bridges and \$35,000,000 for dock construction. These outlays are in the nature of profit earning capital investments, the profits of which will eventually extinguish the debts incurred and return a surplus to the public treasury.

In twenty-five years New York's foreign commerce has grown marvelously. During that time imports have increased almost 500 per cent, and ex-

SUPER-POWER PLANS GROWING

Their Scope Includes Vast Project to Save Losses in Mining and the Conservation of Energy.

By JOHN LATHROP.

UNDER the leadership of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and with the cooperation of eminent electrical engineers and the Governors of northeastern States the superpower survey plans proceed toward their objectives:

The utilization of natural water power sites in one coordinated electric energy transmission project in the States from Canada to Virginia and from the Atlantic coast inland to the Pennsylvania and West Virginia areas.

The turning of coal at the mouth of the mine into electric energy and the transmission of that energy by cable to consuming points.

The combining of the whole into one vast enterprise to save the costs and from the Atlantic coast inland to the Pennsylvania and West Virginia areas.

The idea back of the superpower survey, Mr. Hoover says, "is to eliminate wastes now incidental to the obtaining of energy for lighting, heating and power, with other social values to be derived therefrom."

Charles P. Steinmetz, chief consulting engineer, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., takes New York State as an example in respect of these plans.

"This State," Dr. Steinmetz said on Monday last week, "has 5,333,000 potential water horse power, of which only 13,000 has been developed. If the whole were brought into use it would save the use of \$400,000,000 of railway equipment now necessary to bring the coal from the mines to the cities of this State. Another \$140,000,000 would be saved by cheaper light and power."

Would Mean Inauguration Of Electric Age

"Developed, these water powers would enable the shutting down of every steam locomotive and steam engine in the State. It would bring us into the electric age, which will be the age of clean, sanitary and smokeless towns and cities."

In recent discussions of the power situation Gov. Miller has indicated the efforts to perfect the utilization of these additional potential power sites. "The foundation has been laid," Gov. Miller said at Lockport, N. Y., "for the development of the vast water power resources of the State and under the efficient control of the State to insure full protection to the people in distribution and rates. A million of potential horse power on the interior streams and two to three millions on the boundary streams means, if developed, the saving of thirty to forty millions tons of coal annually in New York State. It means light, heat and power for general uses, for the city dweller, the village dweller and the farm dweller. It means cheaper heat, light and power. It means all of the great modern conveniences. It means the elimination of drudgery for the housewife and better methods of living for all classes wherever they reside."

When the potential water powers of other northeastern States within the scope of the superpower survey plans are included, the whole aggregates from ten to fifteen millions of horse power, and, if utilized, the effects would be to release proportional railroads from the largest vested interest in the country, to eliminate the congestion now choking so many terminals.

These benefits would accrue in very large measure to the Port of New York district, into and out from which annually about 120,000,000 tons of freight move, of which more than 100,000,000 tons are shipped. It means all the time regardless of the trade needs otherwise. When therefore the water power sites be developed and the additional economy wrought of turning coal into electric energy at the mines, the conditions of living and commerce and industry will be raised to a level scarcely conceivable as possible at this time by the people.

Inevitably in the face of these actual preparations by men who are announced that they will, and are admittedly able, to execute the brilliant plans mentioned there arises the question: Should Government or Private Capital Do the Work?

Shall development of these potential water power sites be by Government or by private capital and initiative? As to Government ownership and operation of water powers for generation of electric energy data are available as to the experiment in the province of Ontario, which has been regarded as one of the best examples extant of Government ownership and control. Engineers who conducted the superpower survey, Murray & Flood, have made a technical study of the Ontario power plan and its operation. These engineers declare that Government ownership and operation applied in this country "would strike a blow at economic structures far better equipped to protect the public interest here, with the public service commissions restricting their rates, and that Government ownership also would unfavorably affect shareholders of the electric utilities. Their conclusion is that the Government Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario owes its existence to the fact that when formed there were in Ontario no public service commissions such as have been maintained in the United States."

It appears that only 33 per cent. of the total power plant capacity operated by the Ontario Government Commission was constructed by the commission, the remainder of 77 per cent. having been built by private capital. In buying the 77 per cent, the Gov-

SUPER-POWER PLANS GROWING

Their Scope Includes Vast Project to Save Losses in Mining and the Conservation of Energy.

By JOHN LATHROP.

UNDER the leadership of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and with the cooperation of eminent electrical engineers and the Governors of northeastern States the superpower survey plans proceed toward their objectives:

The utilization of natural water power sites in one coordinated electric energy transmission project in the States from Canada to Virginia and from the Atlantic coast inland to the Pennsylvania and West Virginia areas.

The turning of coal at the mouth of the mine into electric energy and the transmission of that energy by cable to consuming points.

The combining of the whole into one vast enterprise to save the costs and from the Atlantic coast inland to the Pennsylvania and West Virginia areas.

The idea back of the superpower survey, Mr. Hoover says, "is to eliminate wastes now incidental to the obtaining of energy for lighting, heating and power, with other social values to be derived therefrom."

Charles P. Steinmetz, chief consulting engineer, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., takes New York State as an example in respect of these plans.

"This State," Dr. Steinmetz said on Monday last week, "has 5,333,000 potential water horse power, of which only 13,000 has been developed. If the whole were brought into use it would save the use of \$400,000,000 of railway equipment now necessary to bring the coal from the mines to the cities of this State. Another \$140,000,000 would be saved by cheaper light and power."